

THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY,
TIMES BUILDING,
Tenth and Bank Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.

The Daily Times is served by carriers in this city and Manchester for 12 cents a week. By Mail, \$5.00 a year.

The Sunday Times—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

The Weekly Times—One dollar a year by mail. Specimen copies sent free.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance. Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 519 editorial rooms, No. 520.

All communications and correspondence should be addressed to The Times Company.

Remit by draft, check, postoffice order, or registered letter.

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THE TIMES COMPANY,
RICHMOND, VA.

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DAY, JUNE 5, 1891.

SIX PAGES.

"THE TIMES" PRIZE ESSAYS.

In order to elicit the views of practical and thoughtful men and women on the great advantages that Richmond offers to the whole country THE TIMES will award prizes for essays on the following subjects:

First, Richmond as a Manufacturing City, with suggestions tending to promote and enlarge this great and growing interest.

For best essay.....\$100

Second best essay..... 50

Third best essay..... 25

Second, Richmond as a Trade or Jobbing Centre for the distribution of merchandise, with suggestions for increasing its importance in this respect.

For best essay.....\$100

Second best essay..... 50

Third best essay..... 25

Third, Richmond as a Residential and Educational Centre, with suggestions for improving its great advantages in this direction:

For best essay.....\$75

Second best essay..... 50

Third best essay..... 25

THE SUBJETS OF RICHMOND—SPECIAL OFFER.

Fourth, The proper development of the lands adjoining the city both for residential and manufacturing purposes is so important that THE TIMES will publish as received essays on "The Proper Development of the Suburbs of Richmond."

Prizes—First.....\$50.

Second..... 20.

Third..... 10.

Committees will be hereafter selected and announced which will adjudge the prizes. Essays must not exceed 6,000 words, or about three columns of THE TIMES. Each essay should be signed by a non de plume and addressed to the respective Committee on Manufacture, Trade or Residence, according to the subject of the essay, care of THE TIMES, accompanied with the real name and address of the author in a separate, sealed envelope, which will not be opened until after the awards are made.

THE TIMES reserves the right to keep or use for publication any essay received, which must be mailed to THE TIMES on or before July 1, 1891.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Powhatan Club met and transacted important business.—The suit of Alfriend against the Planters' National Bank declined.—Daily Record printing office burned.—Mr. William A. Brown and Miss Sallie Florence Montgomery married.—R. Ashby Hopkins charged with stealing \$423.—Lee Camp meets to-night.—Professor Horace F. Smith appointed instructor of gymnastics at the Young Men's Christian Association.—Board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association met.

VIRGINIA.

Robert Hazlewood, of Lexington, was convicted of malicious shooting yesterday and sent to prison for one year.—A severe storm passed over portions of Virginia yesterday, causing considerable damage.—The body of the stranger who suicided in Lynchburg has not as yet been found.—Postoffices have been established at Osline, Buckingham county, and Verner, Prince Edward county.

NEW YORK.

Judge Lawrence has allowed the sum of \$5,000 to be taken from a trust fund for the support of Archibald Henry M. Sinclair.—Among a batch of immigrants recently landed at New York were one hundred and three Portuguese.—E. Randolph Robinson is a descendant of John Randolph.—It is reported that Sir William Gordon Cumming, on trial in London for cheating at cards, is to be married to Miss Florence Garner, of New York.—The partner of Robert Ray Hamilton, J. D. Sargeant, is on his way to New York.—Dr. Philip Brooks has received the requisite number of votes to make him Bishop of Massachusetts.—\$200,000 of gold was shipped to Europe yesterday.—3,500 immigrants landed at the large office yesterday.—Lawyer Richard S. Barine, of Ashbury Park, N. J., is dying from hydrophobia caused by the bite of a cat.—The war between Irish-Americans was again in court yesterday.

GENERAL.

The recent cold spells have materially curtailed the cotton crop in North Carolina.—A committee of representatives from all the Southern States will call upon President Harrison June 10th and invite him to the Southern Exposition in Raleigh.—The administration will order an investigation into the conduct of Comptroller Lacey in regard to the defunct Philadelphia bank.

The census of Ireland just completed shows the population to be 4,706,162—a falling off in the last ten years of 439,677. In 1811 the population was over 5,000,000, and the steady decline is mainly due to the large emigration to America. At this rate all the original natives will have disappeared from the Emerald Isle in another half century.

BASE-BALL AT SEVEN PINES.

The plan to convert the battle-field of Seven Pines into a park to be devoted to games of base-ball on Sunday is not one that will have the approval of those who have any regard for the sacred character of that day. Such a crowd as a professional game of base-ball on the Sabbath would bring together in an assemblage that will be considered unfavorably by any community that looks with a jealous eye to the moral health of its members.

Seven Pines is situated in the county, and is therefore outside of the jurisdiction of our municipal authorities. The people of Richmond have shown pretty plainly in the past what they thought of such a violation of the Sabbath as the proposed Sunday games of base-ball at Seven Pines would be. When an attempt was made to have a similar performance in this city about a year ago it was promptly and effectively obstructed, and if the authorities of Henrico county will take an equally conscientious view of their duty under the same circumstances they will imitate that example with firmness and dispatch.

It is claimed that as no admission fee will be charged it will be illegal to interfere with these Sunday games in Henrico. This is begging the question. First, there is the amplest room for considering a crowd that will gather on Sunday to witness a professional game of base-ball as an unlawful assemblage, for such a game under these circumstances is plainly contra bonos mores. Secondly, the refusal to charge an admission fee is a mere quibble, as the cost of the round trip ticket is raised from the ordinary fare of 25 cents to 60 cents.

Who is to pocket the difference, the railroad company or the promoters of the Sunday games? There is little ground for doubt as to who will be the real beneficiary of this additional charge.

Here are two most tenable reasons for preventing the consummation of a scheme which can only reflect discredit upon the people of Henrico county if they shall permit it to be carried out. We shall watch their course with concern, but with an underlying feeling of confidence that the best sentiment of the county will not allow the Sabbath to be so grossly violated inside of its boundaries without the most strenuous effort to prohibit it.

WORK OF MISSISSIPPI LADIES.

The ladies of Mississippi have just demonstrated what noble and patriotic women can do when they devote themselves heart and soul to the accomplishment of any purpose, no matter what the obstacles to be met. Five years ago the ladies of that State formed themselves into a Confederate monument association and at once addressed themselves to the task of raising funds for one of the handsomest memorials to the heroic Confederate dead to be found in the South. In season and out of season they labored assiduously, determined not to relax their efforts until their work should be crowned with success.

The result has been eminently satisfactory, and on Wednesday last the splendid monument, at once a tribute to the valor of Southern men and the devotion of noble Southern women, was unveiled at Jackson by a daughter of ex-President Davis in the presence of a number of the surviving heroes of the Southern cause, and of not less than twenty thousand visitors, no doubt the much greater proportion of whom have been born since that cause was lost at Appomattox. And there this beautiful monument will stand for ages to perpetuate to posterity the deeds of their gallant ancestors and be a mute but forcible teacher to generations yet unborn that their forefathers were not traitors or rebels, but were men ready to sacrifice even life itself for principles which they deemed sacred.

What the ladies of Mississippi have done for their Confederate dead is only in line with what the ladies of other States of the South have done since the war but there is yet another labor of love which all should unite in consummating, and that is a fitting monument to ex-President Davis. He of all the Southern martyrs is pre-eminently deserving of a testimonial of Southern love and veneration. When the war was over the magnanimous (?) Northern victors were perfectly willing to forgive all the Southern rank and file (except poor Wirz, who was hanged because he could take no better care of the prisoners whom Grant, Sherman, Seward and Lincoln forced to remain at Andersonville), and all the Southern leaders of the conflict except Mr. Davis. The line must be drawn at him. He must be the vicarious sufferer for the alleged sins of all the Southern people, and in his person "treason" was to be made odious. Hence it was that while others were at liberty and treated as honorable citizens he was shut up in a close prison at Fortress Monroe, with manacles fastened to his feeble limbs, and subjected to every possible annoyance and indignity. The disabilities of all others might be removed; but as for him, he was to remain a political outcast, never again to be permitted to fill any position of trust or honor. When Hon. Jacob Thompson died Federal flags were lowered at half-mast on account of his former services to the Union; but when Mr. Davis died, although his illustrious record in the Mexican war and as Secretary of War in Pierce's Cabinet were everywhere admitted, flags on Federal buildings throughout the South were kept conspicuously flying to the breeze from the very top-most point of the flag-staff, even though they were surrounded on all sides by crape and furled banners, indicative of the deepest grief of the people. No honor, however trivial, was allowed to be paid the memory of the dead "arch-traitor."

The Southern people owe it to themselves to erect a magnificent monument to Mr. Davis so as to show that just in proportion as the enemies of the South seek to hold him up to scorn and obloquy they are determined to hand down his memory to the veneration of posterity. A call has been issued to all the ex-Confederate camps and organizations to meet on the 15th instant to take the initial steps for raising the necessary funds for this purpose. If the ladies of the South will lend their valuable aid to the proposed work there will be no doubt of its perfect success.

A few years ago Massachusetts passed a law prohibiting the drinking of liquor in a public resort while standing. The consequence was that all the saloons ordered nice tables and comfortable chairs and it has been now ascertained that men drink so much more when seated with friends than when standing up at a bar that the liquor habit has greatly increased. On this account the anti-standing law has been repealed, but the saloon-keepers find it to their interest to retain the table feature. The Legislature which passed the law was composed of innocent rural temperance men, and the failure of the statute is an other evidence of the danger of persons meddling with things of which they know nothing.

This bacarat trial in England develops the disgraceful fact that Prince of Wales is not only a gambler, but a gambler for the sake of the money he wins. The idea of the heir apparent to the throne of England attempting to fill his depleted purse by betting at cards!

INTERFERING WITH WORKMEN.

The trial yesterday in the Police Court of the cases of the workmen at the Locomotive Works who were arrested on the charge of assaulting certain of the strikers, developed the fact that the strikers have a committee of thirty-two men regularly on duty near the works, whose business it is to insult and in every way harass the employees of the works who prefer to work for their living rather than remain in idleness. It was further developed that only workmen had been arrested, while their insulters and provokers to a breach of the peace had been unmolested, and that one of the officers making the arrests was until recently one of the strikers.

In corroboration of these facts a letter was received at THE TIMES office yesterday signed "Workman," in which complaint was made that a number of strikers congregated morning and evening at the bridge leading to the Locomotive Works and by their remarks make themselves very obnoxious to the employees. The letter goes on to say:

"A short time ago the Chief of Police issued orders to the members of the force to arrest all loiterers who infest street corners, &c. But it seems to me that the officers who are detailed in the vicinity referred to delight in smoking and listening to the bravado displayed by the said strikers. Scarcely a day passes that some one is not the recipient of an insulting remark, and though the said remark is spoken loud enough for pedestrians to hear, yet the police are deaf or pay no attention to it."

"It about time this nuisance was abated, and the authorities of the city of Richmond and Henrico county combined should put a stop to it."

This is a matter to which our authorities should give prompt attention. If the late employees of the Locomotive Works saw fit to "throw up their job" they had a perfect right to do so, for this country of ours is so free that a man has a right to live in idleness, and even starve himself if he sees fit. The right of other men to gain their own livelihood by work is just as inalienable and sacred, however, and no one has any right to try and deprive them of it. The strikers at the Locomotive Works should not be permitted to harass and annoy mechanics who are striving to gain their daily bread by their daily labor. They should not be allowed to play the role of the dog in the manger, and because they do not wish employment themselves seek to keep others from work.

Now that this matter has been called to the attention of the police authorities they will no doubt take steps to abate the nuisance complained of.

METHODS OF LEGAL INSTRUCTION.

The wrangling and snarling spirit which has recently introduced so many elements of confusion into certain lines of thought and action in the Northern States does not seem to be confined to religious denominations, but extends even to the most learned circles of the law. The eminently respectable Columbia Law School has now become entangled in a serious dispute between the members of its faculty which has just led to the resignation of its famous dean, Professor Dwight, and several very able and accomplished instructors.

Professor Dwight had been connected with the school for a long series of years and was virtually its founder as well as its principal supporter. The reputation of the law school has been acquired on the basis of legal instruction which this venerable and learned professor had laid down, and upon this basis many thousands members of the legal profession have been educated at Columbia who have risen to the highest position in their calling.

The system of instruction enforced by Professor Dwight embodied a study of legal principles as arranged according to their relations in text-books, and to these principles a study of cases was made entirely subordinate. In October, 1890, Professor Keener, of Harvard Law School, a young man of Southern birth and training, was called to Columbia to take charge of the chair, on contracts, and he, as soon as he was seated in his new position, introduced the system of legal instruction which prevails at Harvard. This system consists of a study of cases—that is, instead of the beginner being required to master text-books made up of principles all properly arranged under appropriate heads, the cases standing between these principles being inserted in foot-notes, he is required to master text-books composed of leading cases.

Under this latter system the student is left to find out what are the principles of law instead of having these principles laid down precisely with all their shades of modification. In following the case system of legal instruction, the student has very frequently to make a thorough examination of at least a dozen cases before he can get one established principle firmly planted in his mind, and the process is not unlike that of beating a great mass of worthless straw to secure a few grains of valuable wheat.

Professor Dwight condemned the new methods which Professor Keener introduced in teaching the subject of contracts, on the ground that this method was calculated to produce jurists, but not practical lawyers. Whatever advantage was conferred by this method could, in his opinion, be easily acquired by a brief practice at the bar.

Professor Keener has insisted upon pursuing his own line of instruction, and he has been sustained by the trustees of Columbia College. At this, Professor Dwight has taken such umbrage that he has resigned the position which he has filled with so much ability for so many years, and his resignation has been accepted by the college authorities. The example of Professor Dwight has been followed by a number of his associates, thus leaving the field in possession of his youthful opponent.

It looks now as if the whole system of instruction in the Columbia Law School would be revolutionized, and that this great school will become under the influence of President Low, a warm personal friend of Professor Keener, a mere imitator of the Harvard Law School, which under its present system of instruction by text-books of cases instead of text-books of principles has produced no lawyer of more than local distinction.

The anniversary edition of the Basic City Advance was exceedingly interesting, and reflected great credit both upon that enterprising city and upon Editor J. H. Lindsay. The total issue was 40,000 copies, and they have done good work in advertising the advantages of Basic City as a point of investment and settlement.

Export Brewage.

The king of fine Beers. Sold only in Bottles. Guaranteed absolutely pure. Brewed by the Baltimore Brewing Company. Sold in the original package by R. L. Christian & Co., Main street.

Two Good Stores.

J. Thompson Brown & Co. will sell at auction to-day the store at the southwest corner of Second and Leigh streets and the one adjoining it. The houses are Nos. 539 and 541 north Second street.

Mlle M. J. Prandi, of Washington, D. C., will be in Richmond in a few days with a fresh stock of fine French hair goods, and also new importations in hair ornaments.

HAD NO RIGHT TO THE STOCK.

Suit of Alfriend Against the Planters' National Bank.

WITNESSED THE WRONG SIGNATURE.

Mrs. Alfriend Testifies That She Did Not Give Her Stiepen the Right to Take \$3,100 Worth of Securities.

There was quite a novel case heard in the City Circuit Court yesterday. The style of the suit was Mrs. Sarah E. Alfriend against the Planters' National Bank, and the principal witnesses in the case were Mrs. Alfriend and Mr. Edward M. Alfriend, formerly of Richmond, but now residing in New York.

The evidence in the case shows that during the months of May, June and July, 1889, Edward M. Alfriend was conducting an insurance business in Richmond under the firm name of T. M. Alfriend & Son; T. M. Alfriend being his deceased father.

During this time he had discovered at the Planters' National Bank a number of notes, and as collateral tendered fifteen shares of stock of the National Bank of Virginia, thirty-nine shares of stock of the Virginia State Insurance Company and fifteen shares of stock of the Union Bank of Richmond, the stock amounting to the aggregate value of about \$3,100.

With these certificates of stock were powers of attorney from Mrs. Sarah E. Alfriend, witnessed by John D. Newman.

The collateral was accepted by Mr. Mann S. Quarles, cashier of the bank, and the notes discounted.

MOVED TO RAILWAY.

Just about this time Mrs. Alfriend moved to Rahway, N. J., and a few days later her sister, Miss Ayers, came to Richmond.

Between the time of Miss Ayers' arrival in this city and Mrs. Alfriend's departure the latter's niece, who had accompanied Mrs. Alfriend to Rahway, died very suddenly. Mrs. Alfriend had been left by her attorney, a wardrobe drawer enclosed in an envelope, and when Miss Ayers returned to Rahway Mrs. Alfriend asked about the stock.

Miss Ayers replied that she had not found it, but only an envelope in the drawer which contained nothing.

Mr. Quarles held them.

Mr. Quarles, of the Planters' Bank (the bank that held the certificates given as collateral by Mrs. Alfriend), went to the Union Bank and National Bank of Virginia and to the Virginia State Insurance Company and informed them that he held the certificates advertised as lost as collateral for the loans made to Edward M. Alfriend, and that the certificates were the property of Mrs. Alfriend.

Mr. Alfriend was then communicated with, and he telegraphed Mr. Quarles that he would have mailed at once a letter to Mrs. Alfriend which would satisfactorily explain the matter.

In a few days a letter was received from Mrs. Alfriend to Mr. Quarles which reads as follows:

"I write to state that I gave Mr. Edward M. Alfriend the stock and bond to me and standing in my name that he could borrow money on them for his use, and I hereby recall my instructions to Mr. D. Baker, Jr., in regard to getting new scrip, the original not being lost, but in your possession. I had forgotten entirely giving them to him."

Mr. Baker referred to above is the man whom Mrs. Alfriend wrote to in Richmond, asking that he be advertised as lost.

Mrs. Alfriend, while on the stand yesterday, was asked, "Why did you write to the bank that you had given the stock to E. M. Alfriend when now you are denying it?"

Mrs. Alfriend replied that she had not; he insisted upon it that I had. I knew I had not, and told him I could not remember it. He said I did, and being overinfluenced I copied the letter (reproduced above) just as he had written it. I did not mention the different stocks, but with that exception I copied the original."

Colonel Gordon: "At the time you wrote that letter stating you had given them to him did you know that statement was not true?"

Mrs. Alfriend: "I had forgotten. He persuaded me that I had given them to him, and I wrote him being persuaded by him, thinking such a thing might have been, although I could not recall a word of it."

The evidence further shows that when Mr. Alfriend told Mrs. Alfriend that he had used the stock for collateral she expressed considerable surprise and denied ever having given the stock to him.

In court yesterday she denied having given Mr. Alfriend any powers of attorney or signed any blank powers of attorney on the stock.

It is evident that the stock was in the possession of the bank before she was acquainted by Miss Ayers that the stock was not in the wardrobe drawer.

HIS DEPOSITION.

Mr. E. M. Alfriend's deposition taken in New York, states: "I am a dramatist, reside in New York, and in May, 1889, I became very much pressed for money."

"My stepmother, Mrs. Sarah E. Alfriend, and I were being persecuted by her, thinking such a thing might have been, although I could not recall a word of it."

The evidence further shows that when Mr. Alfriend told Mrs. Alfriend that he had used the stock for collateral she expressed considerable surprise and denied ever having given the stock to him.

After a brief argument yesterday the case was submitted to the jury, and in a few moments they brought in a verdict in favor of Mrs. Alfriend.

Colonel W. W. Gordon appeared as counsel for the bank and Messrs. Staples and Munford were counsel for Mrs. Alfriend.

Mr. Mann S. Quarles, cashier of the Planters' bank, when asked by a Times man yesterday as to whether there would be any criminal prosecution against Mr. Alfriend or what steps he would take to recover the money, replied that he was unable to say at that time what action would be taken.

THE BATTLE-SHIP TEXAS.

Work Seriously Delayed by the Strike at the Locomotive Works.

A Richmond special to the New York Times of yesterday says: "The work on the machinery of the new battle-ship Texas threatens to be seriously handicapped by a strike at the Richmond Locomotive Works. Over four hundred hands have ceased work and refuse to return unless the management discharges all unskilled laborers."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 27, 1889.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

attending to special work they have been assigned to such work, the object being to relieve the skilled men of all but skilled work. The strikers say that such a procedure will cause a general reduction in the wages of all employees.

The work on the machinery for the Texas is at least twelve months behind. The contract calls for the completion of the machinery in three years from May, 1888. During last spring a serious fire which destroyed the boiler-shops of the Richmond Locomotive Works seriously injured twenty-three or twenty-four corrugated cast-iron intended for the Texas. All nares intended for the Texas have been condemned by the Government inspectors, Chief-Engineer Brooks and Passed-Assistant-Engineer Pickrell. The managers of the works, in consequence of the fire, have asked the Navy Department one year's extension in time on the contract period. Chief-Engineer Brooks recommended an extension of only six months. The matter is now before the Secretary of the Navy.

So far the works have completed five of the six cylinders and are now at work on the sixth. All the shafting except the crank shafts are on hand. The several pieces have yet to be turned down. The columns are all on hand and have passed a satisfactory test before the inspection board. These columns are Y-shaped and of cast steel. They were made by the Solid Steel Casting Company of Alliance, Ohio. It will be remembered that the twenty-four columns for the machinery of the armored cruiser Maine were originally designed to be of cast steel. When cast twenty of the columns were found defective. As a result, Commodore Melville directed that forged columns should be furnished for the Maine. The successful test of the Texas columns is said to be very gratifying to the Navy Department, as it was feared, after the experience with the Maine, that forged steel alone would not stand the test.

Since the contract was awarded the Richmond Locomotive Works several changes in the original machinery designs have been authorized by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. An entire new design has been gotten up for the eight feed and two bilge pumps. The new design, which is kept within the original weight, admits of a greater flow of original weight, and allows of higher speed. The original half-Worthington motion has been disregarded and a crank motion introduced. The new design has a stroke of nine inches and, in general dimensions, is slightly larger than the original. New columns have also been designed, the water being admitted at the top instead of at the bottom, as in the original design. The original arrangement of the deflecting plates has been slightly altered. In the case of the piston valves a new feature has been introduced in the addition of an extra exhaust port.

All the brass work for the Texas is being handled by the Richmond Locomotive Works. The establishment proposed to cast the propellers. They will be four-bladed and of manganese bronze. The construction of such gigantic machinery as that demanded by the new battleship is an entirely new undertaking on the part of the Richmond Locomotive Works. It is thought that the company's experience will not be a happy one. Indeed, opinion that the Richmond people will find it losing work. Such a result will be deplored by the Navy Department, as it is understood that the Secretary of the Navy is particularly desirous of encouraging the Richmond establishment.

From a military point of view it is highly important that the Government should be able to call on Southern establishments to undertake heavy work. The position of Richmond with relation to the sea makes it well-nigh impregnable. In the event of a war with a foreign power construction work at Richmond could be carried on without interruption. The machinery for the Texas is in general dimensions very similar to that now building for the Maine. There is a difference, however, of 400 horse power in favor of the latter vessel. The contract for the machinery of the Texas is over \$600,000.

RANDOLPH-MACON.

Programme of the Commencement Exercises at the College.

Saturday, June 14th: 11 A. M., sermon before the students by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

Tuesday, June 16th: 9 A. M., annual meeting of the trustees.

Wednesday, June 17th: 11:30 A. M., address by Bishop J. H. Vincent, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church; 3 P. M., meeting of the Alumni Society and banquet; 8 P. M., annual celebration of the Franklin Literary Society, address by C. A. Swanson, Esq., of Richmond, Va., and addresses by representatives of the society.

Thursday: 11 A. M. address by Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; announcement of distinctions, degrees conferred; 8 P. M., annual celebration of the Washington Literary Society; address by the president-elect and representatives of the society.

Friday: 11 A. M., address by Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; announcement of distinctions, degrees conferred; 8 P. M., annual celebration of the Washington Literary Society; address by the president-elect and representatives of the society.

Saturday, June 18th: 11 A. M., sermon before the students by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

Sunday, June 19th: 11 A. M., sermon before the students by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

Monday, June 20th: 11 A. M., sermon before the students by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

Tuesday, June 21st: 11 A. M., sermon before the students by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

Wednesday, June 22nd: 11 A. M., sermon before the students by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

Thursday, June 23rd: 11 A. M., sermon before the students by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

Friday, June 24th: 11 A. M., sermon before the students by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

Saturday, June 25th: 11 A. M., sermon before the students by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of Richmond, Va.